NEW-YORK DAILY THIBBUT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830

Miss., delivered in California two years since and neve contradicted: FILLMORE DEFENDS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF

"The humble individual who now addresses you one day rose in his place in the Senate and declared, for himself and other Senators with whom he had consulted, that they had resolved to tear the evils [Anti-Slavery Whig party of the North] alluded to by the roots, by refusing in all cases to confirm the nominations which could be traced to a certain official personage (pointing at the moment to the chair occupied by the celebrated Senator from New-York), and expressing the belief that the political heresy of Free-Soil would be effectually extirpated so soon as the aspiring young men of the North could be taught the salutary leason that the pathway of official elevation did not lie over the ruins of the Federal Constitution. I had not long taken my seat before Mr. Badger of North Carolina, one of the purest and most patriotic men that has ever occupied a place in the National Councils, came to me and one of the purest and most parrious thermal has ever cupied a place in the National Councils, came to me and stated that Vice-President Fillmore, the presiding officer in the Senate, had rejuested him to make known to me that he perfectly concurred in the wiens which I had just expressed, and that he would be pleased to have an interner with me on the subject in his official room in the Council at the hours of the clock next morning. instervees with me on the subject in his official room in the Copitol, at the hour of No clock next morning. I promised to attend upon him at the time and place specified. I did so. Without going fully into the particulars at present, it is sufficient for me to say that I obtained, by the direction of Mr. Fillmore, from the bands of an accredited friend of his, a list of nominees, subject to the objection of being violent agilators of the question of Slavery. This whole extalogue of worthits was disposed of in the Senate; in other words, they were sacrificed to the peace of the country, save one or two, whose nominations remained to be acted upon on the last hight of that session of Cengress. These were disposed of by Mr. Fillmore himself, on the same night; for, just before the clock of the Senate struck 12, this gentleman, being President, SENT A SPECIAL MESSAGE, WITHORAWING ALL THE OFFENSIVE SOMINATIONS, and substituting others in their stead.

The following extract from Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany, on June 26, 1856, also sheds light on the

at Albany, on June 26, 1856, also sheds light on the obscurities of his last manifesto.

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? [Cheers]. Can they have the madness of the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? [Cheers]. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North; do you think we would submit to it? No, not lor a moment [Applause]. And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights?" FILLMORE IN FAVOR OF NULLIFICATION.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE LAST DAY-FINAL RESULTS. From Our Own Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856. The grand National "Agricultural" exhibition is over; its begining and end was like that of a rocketand judging from the expressions of nine-tenths of all that I have conversed with, and from the warm encomiums upon the independent and leading opinions of THE TRIBUNE, both in regard to this show and several others of the same sort-I am convinced that we have the people with us in opposing the desecration of real the people with us in opposing the desseration of real Agricultural exhibitions to the sole use and benefit of a few horse-jockeys. For say what we may of the agricultural part of this exhibition, or of its grandiloquent name of "United States Agricultural Society," we cannot after the opinion of all who have entered the gates of the inclosure at Powelten; and that opinion is that the attraction here has been the race-course, and, except to a very limited extent, the race-course alone. It remains to be seen whether the country will sustain a National race-course, notwithstanding it may be discept to a very nimited extent, as remains to be seen whether the country will sustain a National race-course, notwithstanding it may be disguised under the name of a National Agricultural Society; and notwithstanding the daily puffs of the local press about its "unparalleled cuscers," and "immense numbers of visitors." Every day the number was doubled, or trebled, and sometimes quadrapled, for effect. And at last, in glorification and proof of popular approval, the President of the Society officially announced at the banquet that "the exhibition had been visited by more than 200,000 persons." He had probably read the reports of the papers and added the fitties and hundreds of thousands together, and thus reached his conclusions. If he had applied at the Treasurer's office reports of the papers and added the interest and dreds of thousands together, and thus reached his conclusions. If he had applied at the Treasurer's office and tested facts by the receipts, he would have reached a different result. Let us look at these receipts:

\$2,400

Thursday, Oct. 9. 14,675
Friday, Oct. 10. 7,556
The above sums I took from the Treasurer's books on
Saturday. I estimate the receipts of that day st. 1,000
The Treasurer ways it is allogether too high.

day for the throng of vehicles that entered the gates, at \$1 each, and the admissions of the thousands at 25c, each to the race course seats, and we shall not have

at \$1 each, and the admissions of the thousands at 25c. each to the race course seafs, and we shall not have over \$27,000 for single admissions at 25c, each, making 108,000 persons. Of this number I fully believe 40,000 entered twice, but I will put it down at only 28,000, for the whole number that entered more than once, though it is well known that very many went day after day. This will give 80,000 as the actual number of individuals that paid to see the Show. Certainly ten per cent of that number for free tickets would be a most liberal allowance, yet I will allow more, and call it 10,000 and thus prove by the receipts that instead of 200,000 people, as stated by the President, the sum total did not reach half that number, by full ten thousand.

To the above sum for receipts on the ground the fee for entrances of stock and articles competing for premium must be added. This before Tucsday had reached about \$1,800. I estimate the total at \$2,000, making \$34,843 for the whole receipts from all sources, which will leave a deficiency, according to official estimates of expenditures, of over five thousand dollars, besides the immense sums spent by those who have brought stock and other property here to exhibit. The conclusion is, that, popular as the national race course may be, it does not pay for such a lavish expenditure of money as has been wasted upon this ground. It does not pay to grade and bridge and make passibly smooth such a spot of ground, in the permanent manner this has been done to serve a single occasion. It does not pay to build an amphitheater large enough and strong enough to hold six or eight thousand people merely to see an agricultural exhibition of horses. And to show the good points of a roadster, a carriage horse, a saddle horse, or a team for the farm, the plow, the road, or, in short, for all exhibition of horses. And to show the good points of a readster, a carriage horse, a saddle horse, or a team for the farm, the plow, the road, or, in short, for all metul purposes, it does not require an expenditure of ten thousand dollars to level and grade, to dig down and bank up, until we have a "trotting course" half a mile long, every rod of it suitable for a farmer's thresh-ing-floor. It does not pay to build five hundred horse-tables better than can be found around the fact that and bank up, until we have a "trotting course half a mile long, every rod of it suitable for a farmer's threshing-floor. It does not pay to build five handred horse-stables, better than can be found upon five thousand farms in the country, to be used but a single week. It does not pay to build a very large number of stables for borned cattle, as has been done here, not to be used at all. It does not pay to get up and carry on a National Agricultural Exhibition upon the grandiloquent plan of this one, either in receipts or benefit to the agriculturists of the country, while they go away sneeringly saying that. "after all, it is not much but a race course."

t remains yet to be seen, whenever the experiment shall be tried, whether a great agricultural exhibition It remains yet to be seen, whenever the experiment shall be tried, whether a great agricultural exhibition can be got up, earned on, made to pay and made to do good, without the adjunct of the race-course, which always has resulted and always will result in evil. The effect of this great ingushering of the people has not been beneficial. Many came with great expectations and went away with great disappointments, after wandering listlessly about the grounds for many weary hours. Many expected to see the prize animals paraded, as it had been advertised they would be, in the ring. Not one was thus exhibited. The only chance to see the horned cattle, sheep and swine, was to see them, one end at a time, in the stalls. The only chance to see or even learn which were the prize animals was to wait till Saturday; and thus many of the readers of The Therane knew the winners sooner than the exhibitors themselves knew it, for the Committees were instructed to keep the facts of their awards secret, because if known, said the President, those who do not get prizes will not come to the banquet."

Benquet Yee, banquet! Banquet a rich enterminent—literally of mest and drink—figuratively of anything delightful." Figuratively the most delightful part of this entertainment was its close, for as to the eatables and drinkables, and delights of the appetite at that table, where the eccupants of the rude benches were either breaking down, or in constant fear of it, the less said the letter. Heaven forgive the need the term banquet, applied to such a "rich entertainment," by which many a man was cheated of his dollar.

For the extectainment of the guests at this banquet.

is dollar.

For the extertainment of the guests at this banquet the secrets of the premium lists were reserved. After candle-light—after nine tenths of the gaests had tired out and gone away to get something decent and com-fertable to eat-after nearly all the visitors had left the -after nine-tenths of the people had gone to

their homes, never to return, this great reserved secret was divulged. Nobody was left to approve or disagree with the opinions of the Committees; nobody had an opportunity to see the prize animals—that was not in the programme—the "banquet" was.

Now, with all due deference to the wisdom of the country of this program of the country of the society that purposes

Now, with all due deference to the wisdom of the managers of this, and every other society that pursues the recret system, we suggest that a far in me satisfactory and much more useful course to be pursued would be to have a large tent, marked as the "Committee's Headquarters," where the prizes should be published upon a bulletin as soon as known, and where all the reports of the committees, with their reasons for their decisions, should be read aloud to all who choose to listen, as soon as they were handed in and then printed for distribution among all members of the society. That would be a "banquet" far more entertaining and valuable than the clatter of two thousand plates, knives and forks, and breaking down of beaches, while the mu titude grumbled and ate cold potatoes

plates, knives and forks, and breaking down of beaches, while the mu titude grumbled and ate cold potatoes and half raw Shanghae hems.

The after-dioner speeches of this "grand banquet" were anything but expositions of the agricultural wealth or wisdom of this country; they were more like those of some other mutual admiration society. The President's you have printed. Its most remarkable feature is the "Welcome to the pleasures of this meeting," given to those who paid for their entrance fee and dinner tickets. Almost the only thing said about agriculture was: "There are themes of thrilling interest conmected with American Agriculture: but what they were he did not tell us, but he did tell us how important it was to preserve the Union. The President's speech was followed by a culogy upon Pennaylvania from the Governor, and a declaration that nothing could ever start the "Keystone" from the arch of the Union. And finally he bid the people welcome to Pennaylvania, the point of which I could not see, since intercourse is free across the line except for "colored persons from the Governor of Pennaylvania was followed by the

The Governor of Pennsylvania was followed by the The Governor of Pennsylvania was followed by the Governor of New-Jersey, who was called up by a mutual admiration sentiment to the men of that State, who told us how much blood and treasure that State, had given for the blessing of liberty, but said nothing of her agricultural productions. Other Governors were then called, but none answering, the Mayor of Philadelphia was invited to respond to the mutual admiration toast to that city. The only fact developed in his speech was one already pretty well known, that the first agricultural society in this country was formed in Philadelphia.

The President next gave a toast that all could subscribe to, except the last line. The renown of Wash-

The President next gave a loast that an could asserb to except the last line. The renown of Washington cannot save the glory of a State when overrun with such politicians as now infest it. The toast was:

"Virginia—Her name is full of high renown,
Her soil is rich with honored story,

"Virginia—Her name is full of high renown,
Her soil is rich with honored story,
And Washington's unfading crown
Gives deathless radiance to her glory."
George Washington Parke Custis responded, at first
to the delight of his hearers, at last to their regret that
he had been called. He was followed by William M.
Meredith, to the regret of everybody that he had not
been called before. His speech was all of agriculture,
and mixed with such quaint humor, that he held the
audience in a roar of laughter, particularly when he
told them that men were as unlike as pigs—that there
were thirty millions of pigs in the United States, and
consequently thirty millions of pig's tails, and that no
two of them curled exactly alike. It was fortunate
that this speech put the people in good humor, or they consequently thirty millions of pigs tails, and that no two of them curled exactly alike. It was fortunate that this speech put the people in good humor, or they would have gone to sleep, or gone out, while the President read a dull, uninteresting letter from Robert C. Winthrep. Then Massachusetts was toasted with a mutual admiration sentiment, which was answered by Josiah Quincy, jr., in his usual happy vein, in the course of which he told an anecdote illustrative of what humbug is semetimes practiced in great agricultural societies; for at the great exhibition in Paris Mons. Vattemare got a medal in honor of the State of New-York, for the exhibition of a bottle of peppermint.

A. B. Conger of Rockland County, N. Y., and Judge Robeson of New-Jersey, responded to the call upon their State Societies, and Mr. Conger, in a speech of not over two minutes, said more than all the other speakers of any sort of value to an agricultural meeting. He told them not a word about the "exciting speed" that they had witnessed; or the "perfect de"light of the people now shouting their satisfaction "around yender ring;" but he told them what he had seen among the agricultural implements—of a Nourse and a Knox that had devoted their lives to improvements in the plow.

The close of the tensts and the speches was in the

and a Knox that had devoted their lives to improve-ments in the plow.

The close of the teasts and the speches was in the old stereotyped form — "To the Ladies—God bless 'cm"—and a call upon Mr. McMichael to give them a dose of flattery; but Mr. McMichael, having prob-ably become tired of "the banquet and its sparkling wit," had wit enough of his own not to answer; and wit," had wit enough of his own not to answer; and as a substitute, the President proposed to sing Auld Lang Syne, which broke down at the little end, which was not the last end. To the few anxious individu-als remaining, the winners of prizes were then made

nown.
In speaking of the banquet and toasts, we wish to In speaking of the banquet and toasts, we wish to be distinctly understood, that they were in every sense of the word dry toasts. No liquer was allowed upon the ground except a few hundred bottles of choice old brandy, whisky, madeira, &c., for the stomach's aske of those who were kindly introduced into the tent guarded by a police officer, that stood just west of the President's marquee.

For the credit of the exhibition it is a pity that the gates were not closed Friday night, since the attendance of Sahrday, was also as the same the attendance of Sahrday, was also say that the gates were not closed Friday night, since the attendance of Sahrday, was also say the same to the same of Sahrday, was also say the same the same of Sahrday was also say the same of Sahrday and say the same of the same

For the credit of the exhibition it is a pity that the gates were not closed Friday night, since the attendance of Saturday was almost as shin as the "sport" they came to witness. As a whole we are convinced that the thinking part of the population of America will lock upon the results of this "Grand National Agricultural Exhibition" with no feelings of exultation at the benefits that have been secured.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1856. The exhibition given by the United States Agricul tural Society, at Powelton, Twenty-fourth Ward, closed on Saturday evening, with a public sale of cattle. The attendance to the exhibition during the day was very slim, the receipts for admission only amounting to about \$1,000. The sale of cattle was made by A. W. Herkness, the famous horse auctioneer, but with all his ingenuity, he was unable to get the few

with all his ingenuity, he was unable to get the few
who attended the sale to bid as high as the owners of
the stock desired. The following is the result of the
sale, which lasted for about three hours:

Dutham Cow May Flower, owned by A. Carrick,
was sold to Mr. Atchinson of Philadelphia for \$7.5.

Durham Bull Calf Young Lord Barringtsu, 6
months old, owned by N. McConnell, was bought by
the same gentleman for \$7.5.

Durham Heifer Amy, I year old, owned by A. Carrick, was purchased by Charles Kelley of Delaware
County for \$102.

County for \$102.

Devon Cow Emily, 3 years old, owned by A. Carrick, was purchased for \$61 by Mr. H. Robinson.

Grade Heifer, 18 months old, owned by Thomas G. Ayering, was purchased by the same gentleman for \$51.

\$51.

Grade Buil Young Emperor. 4 years old, owned by George Righter, was sold to John Hunter for \$100.

A 2-year old Boar, of the Suffolk breed, owned by E. V. Dickey, was sold to John Giles for \$30. The same gentleman purchased a Suffolk Sow for \$25.

An imported Welsh Pony, 8 years old, which was owned by J. Swift, was purchased by Mr. Wistar for \$160. This Pony took the premium of \$20.

A great many horses were offered, but bidders were shy and not willing to pay the prices asked by the owners.

THE	TRIBUNE	KANSAS	FUND.	
Prov. seknowle	dged. \$12,529 70	р. К	*** *****	#5 (N)
X. × Y				1 00
Mrs. W. A. Be	timett DIN	Mrs. L. Wetu	1016	1 00
Mr. Revnoids.	100	From a Lady		
Freedom	T IN	D. & M	*******	3 00
S. H., Conessu	. Courtes. 3 C.	H. Bidwell	*********	2 00
W. H. Leggett	and the second	Mr. O. Conne	28	50
Mrs. R. Wetn	1 00	1. Fitte		50
Mrs. A. Phillip		D. Barker		3 00
A. L. Proctor,		A. B. Brown		1.00
ral individu	le le Ote	J. Keelet		1 00
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C. P		Rev. Mr. Jos	CS	1 00
Secretary of N	Balance.	S. Letab		50
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East Groton		M. Van Wago	mer	2.00
John S. Baldy	ANTE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF			
G. K	50		419	692 20

FREE SPEECH IN VIRGINIA .- Another case has just ctured which shows that even white men are slaves at the South. The Rev. Chas, Howard Malcolm has been dismissed from the pastoral office of the Baptist Church, in Wheeling, Va., upon the written charge rought against him, "in consequence of certain re-marks in your Report to the Board, leading to the belief that you intend to teach Abolition sentiments in connection with the pasterate of said Church," and or refusing " to promote the cause of Christ in harmony with Southern institutions." It is a little singula that Mr. Malcolm's father, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm, President of Lewisburg University, was exiled from Kentucky some years ago for being unfavorable to the

\$12,632 20

THANKSGIVING IN MAINE. Thursday, Nov. 20, he day designated by Gov. Wells.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

\$1,686,000 IN GOLD,

The steamship George Law, Lieut. Herndon, Commander, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, with San Francisco advices to the 20th of September. The G. L. sailed from Aspinwall Oct 4, at 6 p. m., with the passengers and mails brought down by the Sonora. The G. L. encountered heavy north-east winds during

the entire passage.

The United States Mail steamer Granada, Griffen, Commander, sailed from Aspinwall, October 4, at 4 o'clock p. m., for Havana, with the New-Orleans mails and passengers.

The flag-ship Independence, and sloop-of-war St Mary's, are still at anci or off Panama, and sloop-ofwar Saratega off Aspinwall. Officers and crews of all the ships in excellent health.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sonors, R. I. Whiting, Commander, sailed from San Francisco Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., with 582 pas-sengers, the United States Mail, and \$2,085,602 55 in treasure. Same day, at 7 o'clock p. m., passed steamer Sierra Nevada, bound to San Juan. 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., arrived at Acapulco. Sailed again at 1 o'clock a. m., 28th inst, and arrived at Panama at 11 o'clock p. m., Oct. 3. Steamer Jno. L. Stephens left Acapulco for San Francisco, 22d September. 24 Oct. at 10 o'clock p. m., passed steamer Golden Age, from Panama 1st inst., for San Francisco, with the New-York and New-Orleans mails, and passengers of 20th September. Passengers all in excellent health.

TREASURE LIST OF THE SONORA.
 Treasure for New York
 \$1,696

 Tressure for England
 383

 Tressure for Panana
 10
 Total abinment from San Francisco 42 (85 602 55 The following is the treasure list of the Geo. Law | Harris & Co. | 5,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 21,300 | H. Hall | 3,500 | Kelly & Co. | 43,400 | From San Francisco. \$1,636,932 | C. Knight & Co. | 1,200 | From Aspinwall | 1,000 | Mall & Plympton | 5,200 | S. Lansburgh & Bro. | 200 | Ver, Levy & Co. | 3,000 | Total | \$1,636,235 | Total | \$1,636,235 | Mall Research | 1,000 | Mall Research |

The following are the passengers by the George Law:

George Johnson, Charles E. Johnson; H. Rockart, wife and mother; Mr. Dean and lady, Mrs. Boyd and son, Mrs. Chamberlain and two children, G. C. Williams; Mrs. McDougail, daughter, son and infant; Mrs. E. Kapp, C. Donnes, Madame Fanny Louis, T. H. Green, Mrs. A. E. Ramey and child, Mrs. Brackett and two infants, C. Levin and lady, M. Cohen, D. Fleide and lady, Miss. M. E. Smalley, P. A. Moore, Miss. H. H. Moore, Mrs. McMaeters, J. J. Burroughs and daughter, Captain Crosty, lady, two children and two infants, A. E. Davis, C. E. Grant, A. B. Milliken, J. F. Smith, E. Merchaut and lady, Mrs. Radie and infant W. K. Armetad, E. H. Winchester, George C. Colburn, W. Ward, G. M. Davidson, L. G. Elorde, Judge McCann, W. H. Rodgers, lady, three children and servant, J. D. Bhroone, W. Smith, baygage master; Mr. Stettimus, Mail Agent; Celonel Geo. M. Totten, A. Morrid, Gen. Mosquera and daughter, Mr. Davies, M. Arbolide, A. V. Harrison, J. Solomons, G. R. Sotomons, C. E. Perry, H. E. Matz, Captain Clarke, R. H. Hasleton, William Hughes and lady, B. Toboe and wife, J. F. Conner, lady and four children, Rev. C. Lathrop, J. Deboe and lady, Lieux, Radolph, Mrs. D. Johnson, Captain West, Wm. Cook, J. A. Godfrey, U. S. Coul, E. Moses, Z. A. Beatty, and other in cabir. We are indebted to E. W. Hull, Purser of the Geo.

We are indebted to E. W. Hull, Purser of the Geo Law, for papers. We are also indebted to the Pacific ExpressCompany for favors.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE PRE-CEDING FORTNIGHT.

CEDING FORTNIGHT.

From The San Francisco Bulletin, Sapt. 13.

STATE.

The State Democratic Convention has been held at Sacramento. No difficulties occurred during its session, which lasted four days. The discussion of the Vigilance Committee matter was prevented at the last moment by a smart trick of some of the up-country delegates, who were not willing to run the risk of having their whole ticket defeated merely to gratify a part of the San Francisco delegation who, being rapid law and murder men, were anxious to have a chance of denouncing the Committee in the Convention, and if possible to pledge the party and the candidates to oppose it. The members were generally of a better character than those who have hitherto taken part in such mat tees, as many of the old standing wire-pullers and managers were on their travels by order of the Vigitance Committee. The nominees are generally Gwinites and opposed to the Broderick faction. J. L. Scott of

agers were on their travels by order of the Vignance
Committee. The neminees are generally Gwinites and
opposed to the Broderick faction. J. L. Scott of
Tuolumne, and Joseph C. M. Kibben of Sierra, were
nominated as candidates for Congress.

A movement is on foot to exempt the property and
a movement is on foot to exempt the property and
on the 9th inst., with considerable display. A procession was formed of different societies, and marched to

amprovements of Canal and Ditch companies from tax-ation hereafter, so as to encourage the erection and ex-tension of such works. It is supposed that the in-creased amount of other improvements consequent upon the greater distribution of water in the mining districts will amply companies. apon the greater distribution of water in the mining districts will amply compensate for any deficiency caused by such a measure. The gold product would also be enlarged, and thousands of miners be enabled to work in localities not now available for mining pur-poses, from a lack of the water necessary to carry on

the operations.

A heavy thunder storm occurred on the evening of the 10th inst., which lasted for four or five hours. It extended over a large district of country, and may be considered the first rain of the season.

Navigation in several of our principal rivers is becoming very much obstructed. The heavy mining operations are among the principal causes. On the San Joaquin a canal to turn in additional water is talked of, and upon the Sacramento a snag boat and dredging machine is actively at work. achine is actively at work. On the 12th inst. Mr. Osenberg committed suicide in

Jackson, Amador County, by shooting himself through

Jackson, Amador County, by shooting himself through the heart with a shot-gun.

On the 16th inst. Charles Buckles, aged 25 years, formerly of Louisville, Ky., was lost off the steamer Gazelle, on her down trip from Colusi.

Great attention is now being directed to the subject of Indian affairs on the Pacific coast, and loud calls are being made for reform in the manner of conducting matters, so that future difficulties may be prevented, and some definite provision be made for the Indians. Troops, particularly mounted men, are needed in the districts where difficulties are most frequent, and immediate steps certainly should be taken to enable the Indians to support themselves by agricultural parsuits. More reservations are also desirable, and sufficient forces stationed within them to keep both Indians and whites who cause the difficulties in check, and officers with sufficient power to enforce order in such districts. whites who cause the difficulties in check, and officers with sufficient power to enforce order in such districts. In addition to the Tulare Indians, thure are said to be in the South 15,000 Indians, 3,000 of whom are domesticated, and 12,000 living in rancherias or villages of their own.

Blas Angelino was executed on the 12th inst. at San Lord for number.

José for murder.
Grizzly bears in large numbers infast Bear Valley and that vicinity. The stock of the settlers suffer se-

Grizzly bears in large numbers infast Bear Valley and that vicinity. The stock of the settlers suffer severely. The bears manage to avoid most of the traps and other means of destruction set for them.

A most brilliant meteor was observed in different parts of the State on the evening of Thursday, the lith inst. It was seen at Marysville, Placerville, Stockton, Sonora, Socramento, in this city, and in visious other places. It was very large and brilliant, emitting long and beautiful streams of light. It was visible for about half a minute. Its general direction was from south to north. The whole heavens were lighted up during its passage. Its disappearance was accompanied with a loud noise like thunder. It was doubtless a regular acrolite, and certainly a very large one.

Greater attention is now being paid to the develop ment of the fisheries upon our Pacific coast. This acquainted with the subject state that it is practicable to catch large numbers of whales in the immediate vi to catch large numbers of whales in the immediate vicinity of our coasts and of this harbor. An abundance of
them are known to exist here, but of several species
not usually attacked by ordinary whalers. Otherkinds
of fish which are also abundant are beginning to attract attention. A considerable quantity of shark soil
is now manufactured, which find a ready sale and is
said to be particularly suited for use upon machinery.
Fifty thousand dollars worth of whale oil is annually
obtains d from the Indians upon our north uset coast,
who obtain it themselves with implements of their own
manufacture.

In the neighborhood of Columbia a Company are In the neighborhood of Columbia a Company are engaged in the survey of an underground stream, with the istention of bringing its waters to the surface and using them for mixing purposes. In other localities this service has been accomplished with similar underground currents, though the result was accidental.

Mining operations are being successfully prosecuted in Mariposa County. New discoveries of very rich quartz-leads have fately been made within the town of that name. On the Merced, from Horre Shoe Bend

upward, races have been dug and many large water wheels erected, and great results are anticipated. On the Salmon and Kalmath Rivers, the miners are said to be remarkably prosperous. In Calaveras County, some very rich quartz veins have been discovered. The miners there have been much are it.

to be remarkably prosperous. In Calaveras County, some very rich quarts veins have been discovered. The miners there have been much excited, and are very bopeful in consequence. There are said to be 500 new mining tunnels in progress within a few miles of Downieville. In other parts of the mining districts tunneling is being extensively prosecuted.

Large sait works are now in fall operation at Los Angeles. The daily average products of the kettles is about five tons. Within twenty yards of the sait lake, good fresh water is obtained from wells at fifteen feet in depth from the surface.

The tules were on fire in Yolo County for sometime; and the whole country, from Marysville to Benicia, is said to be burnt over. Navigation was in some cases rendered dangerous by the flames on both sides.

E. J. Joelyn, express agent for Rowe & Co., was killed by being thrown from his horse, three miles from Weaverville: \$600 he had with him is missing.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Monterey and Santa Cruz on the 2th and 29th of August.

Society continues in a very disorganized state throughout the interior. The country journals are filled with accounts of numerous daring robberies. From Mariposa to Yreka the whole State is infested with gengs of footpads and mounted highwaymen. Few travelers can pass without being attacked or threatened by these desperadoes. Nothing but Vigilance Committees, formed in every district, can apparently restore peace and safety to the troubled places.

A fight occurred in Carson Valley about the 25th of August between a party of immigrants and some robbers, in which six of the latter were killed. One of their number had been killed previously. But one of the band escaped. Three others were captured when herding stolen cattle.

A man named Cooper was murdered at Sonoma on the care of the cast of the supplement of the supplement of the supplement of the band escaped.

the band escaped. Three others were captured when herding stolen cattle.

A man named Cooper was murdered at Sonoma on the 5th inst., by a schoolmaster named Graham. A man named Rosenthall is missing from Carroltou, Placer County. Some things he had with him have been found, and he is supposed to have been murdered. On the 4th inst. a gambler named Betts shot a citizen (Parkly) Crosek killing him instantly. A development On the 4th inst. a gainer hance betts soot a Citree of Rabbit Creek, killing him instantly. A drunken man, name unknown, was killed by a man whom he had assaulted, named Joseph H. Carter, at Mormon Island. A Chinaman was robbed and murdered near Auburn on the 5th inst. The supposed murderer was arrested.

The grape trade this season appears to be larger than usual. On the 9th inst, the steamer Sea Bird brought up some four thousand boxes of grapes from the lower country.

the lower country.

There have been few occurrences in the city since our last steamer edition worthy of particular notice. Most of the attention of our citizens has been devoted to political affairs, and in the selection of candidates for the various tickets for local officers. The approaching election promises to be a spirited one in this city, in consequence of the feeling that has been engendered by the necessity for the organization of the Vigilance Committee. There is a determination on the part of the members and sympathizers with the Committee to support none for the local offices and for members of the Legislature who are known to be bitter opponents of the body and its past action. The Committee appear to be divided in agreeing upon a ticket, and unless something is done to harmonize them, there is a prospect of the success of the Democratic party, which, so far as this city is concerned, appears to be committed against the Committee. An Independent ticket has been placed before the people by a committee chosen at a mass meeting composed of persons known to be friendly to the Committee. The Republicans are new making a ticket, and are selecting from the people's ticket such men as are favorable to the Republican cause. They have also passed strong Vigilance Committee resolutions, and will select none but Vigilance men. It is possible that some compromise will be made by these parties; if not, it is perhaps fair to suppose that both will be beaten except those names which appear upon both tickets. The Americans will also make a separate ticket, and it is reported will nominate all Vigilance men. The contest will be the warmest ever woged in San Francisco.

The trial of Messrs. John L. Durkee and Charles E. Rand, before the United States Circuit Court, Judge THE CITY.

minate all Vigilance men. The contest will be dewarmest ever waged in San Francisco.

The trial of Messrs. John L. Durkee and Charles E.
Rand, before the United States Circuit Court, Judge
McAllister presiding, came off on the 11th iest, and
resulted in their acquittal, after an absence of three or
four mirutes by the Jury. The public feeling against
this persecution was so great that less efforts were
made to convict them than was at first supposed
there would be. The District-Attorney, probably aware of the impossibility of a conviction, did not make the many objectionable
technicalities that usually arise in cases of this
character, and at the same time fully carried out the
letter and instructions of the law. After their discharge they were received by their friends and memhers of the Vigilance Committee and escorted in triumph through the principal streets, preceded by a bend
of music. During their confinement in prison, as bail
was refused them after their indetment. Mr. Rand
was nominated by the Republican Convention, for the
office of Dock Master, a responsible and lucrative position.

sition.

Lewis Mahoney, a person expatriated by the Vigilance Committee of San Antonio, returned to San Francisco in disguise a few days since, and immediately went into an adolosing county, where he engaged in his old employment of stealing cattle. He has been at ested by the authorities, and now lies in jail in San Mateo County. He left the downward steamer at Acapulco, and smuggled himself on board the returning one, and in this way gained admittance to this place nearly. again.

The Society of California Pioneers celebrated the an

on the 9th inst., with considerable display. A procession was formed of different societies, and marched to the Metropolitan Theater, where an oration was delivered by Dr. H. M. Gray and a poem by Edward Pollock, erq. Everything passed of without accident, and with credit to the Society and the city.

A man named Michael Somers, while engaged in sinking a well on the promises of the Russian Consul in this city, was killed by the inhalation of poisonous gases at the bottom of the well. This is the second death in the same well, from the same cause, within the past four weeks.

A fire occurred on Stockton street, between Pacific and Broadway, en Saturday morning, the 13th inst., which destroyed seven or sight wooden tenements. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

The bemicide Herbert, our Member of Congress, arrived on the steamer Sonora on the 18th, and met with a cold reception by all decent people. Of course the gamblers and some of his old vile political associates extended a cordial welcometo him. The day after his arrival a committee of gentlemen waited upon him, and presented to him the petitions which had been numerously signed, asking him never to make this State his residence again. He accepted the documents, and promised to give them a respectful consideration. He will find few sympathizers among the respectable portion of our people.

OREGON.

tion of our people.

We have dates from Portland and Crescent City L.) to September 11, and from Olympia (W. T.)

August 29.
ANOTHER PIGHT WITH THE INDIANS NORTH-SUPPLY TRAIN LOST.—By the arrival of the steame Senorita, Captain Wells, says The Statesman, we are furnished with the latest news from the seat of wa

Senorita, Captain Wells, says The Statesman, we are furnished with the latest news from the seat of war north. One of our correspondents, writing from the Dalles, under date of Sept. 2d, sends the following interesting items concerning the recent fight.

The unrivalled expressman, W. H. Pierson, had just strived from Gov. Stevens's camp in Walla-Walla Valley, riding 185 miles in two cays. The news is exciting. The Indian Department and volunteer supply trains, under charge of John Scott, with twenty-five men escort, making forty-one, packers and all, were attacked by a party of Indian estimated a seventy-five, at about 11 a.m., on the 1st Accest, and fought the party until midnight, when scott and his men abandoned their train and animals, each of enough to mount themselves, and started for Gov. Stevens scamp. Col. Shaw sent a party of volunteers the next day after the Indians, and the Indians and captured pack train were seen, but not an Indian taken or an article recaptured. They were chased into the Blue Montains, but made a clear escape. The Indians had several days previously fired the prairies about them. They had also attacked seven men of Shaw's party, and retaken an Indian prisoner. The object of tiring the prairies was to burn the volunteers camp.

The advance event of the Nez Perce Indians arrived

he volunteers camp.

The advance guard of the Nez Perce Indians arrived
the advance guard of the Nez Perce Indians arrived
at Stevens' camp on the Seth August. The tribe—mea,
at Stevens' camp on the Seth August. at Stevens' camp on the 20th August. The tribe—men, women and children—were coming, and would all be in by the 3d of September. The Council would meet as seen as the Indians came in. No other tribes were much expected to be at the Council. Kamiakip is at the Falls of the Pellouse. Outh and son were at Colville a short time along.

the Falls of the Pellouse. Onhi and son were at Colville a short time since.

Pierson met on Monday last, between the Umatilla
and Butter Creek, Col. Steptoe and command, on their
way out. They had lost fourteen males, stolen by the
lindians. A detachment of dragoous followed them to
the Colombia River, when the Indians crussed. Mot
or Willow Creek, Capt. Robie and surply train for the
lirdian Department and volunteers, also Tilton's packtrain for the Indians were seen on Monday last beyond
John Day's River, by persons using to Walla-Walla.
They are supposed to be hostle Nes Percos, though
they say they have close turn-tana.

Several were wounded in the Scott fight, but none
were killed. The Indians were the Grand Ronde party,
who were fought by Shew a short time since, and were
who were fought by Shew a short time since, and were

who were fought by Star a short time since, and were very dering. They had a scalp on a pole, which they stuck in the ground, and dared the whites to fight them.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

tion is agreed upon.

Fort Steilacoom will, it is thought, be removed back near Fort Nisqually.

A permanent military post has been established on the Muckleshoot Prairie, and every precaution is being taken to afford security to the inhabitants of that sec-

The writer had recently returned from a trip down

the Sound, and says everything looks well—that an air of activity pervaded the people such as he had no re-collection of before witnessing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer New Granada arrived in port on the morning of the 11st inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 31st August, Callao to the 11th inst. and from Australia to

of pupils at present receiving education amounts to 22.11 boys and 7.896 girls in 7.89 schools.

The Mortgage Loan Office has issued, during its first quarter, bills to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, and

continues with good prospects.

Two private banking establishments have been recently opened in the capital, and are likely to succeed The movements in the Mint during the past financial

THE ISTHMUS.

From The Aspinwall Courier, Oct. 3.

Pierre Soule leaves in the Granada for New-Orleans

NICARAGUA.

By the arrival of the sch. Joseph Hewitt, at Paname

By the arrival of the sch. Joseph Hewitt, at Panama, from Punta Arenas, The Panama Star and Herald has dates to the 11th instant.

Below, we publish a story respecting the recent battles in the Chontales district in Nicaragaa:
General Walker's expedition to Chontales, under Colorel McDonald, after three attempts, has been defeated with great less, and obliged to retire on Gransda. Among the killed in the last engagement are Col. McDonald, Wilkey, Marshall, and E. H. Laws. Some say Col. Cole was killed and not Col. McDonald. Walker's troops were wholly disorganized. About three hundred men were engaged in the last affair which occurred an the 14th instant.

The British squadron were still at Greytown.

three hundred men were engaged in the last affair which occurred on the 14th instant.

The British squadron were still at Greytown.

The above story is incorrect. There were three distinct parties in the district; one was of deserters who were duped by the Chamorristas into the surrender of their arms, and then put out of the way; another, of scoutis; and another of explorers or prospecters. The scouting party, after the deserters were killed, came into collision with the enemy, which had a severe skirnish. About this time the prospecting party encountered them, and subsequently these two parties and a small company detailed purposely for an attack on the enemy thus found—had a hard battle, of which a report in El Nicaraguense of Sept. 6, is the only account we have. Of the messacre of the deserters we have no details; but of the last battle haside the statement or rupor above given, we have other advices; from

er super above given, we have other advices; from these we learn that Col. Cole and Wiley Marshall were

Thomas Edwards, well known on the Isthmas, in a

quarrel is Granada, was very badly wounded,
The following is from the El Nicaraguess of the

Estrada has been murde ed by a man named An

onio Chaves, a native whom Estrada had imprisone

in Granada.
(baves collected a party of forty-five men at Leon.

Chaves collected a party of forty-five men at Loon, with whom he went to Senoto Grande, where Estrada was, and incited the native population, which resulted in the murder of Estrada.

Annexed is a decree which we desire to put on record for the benefit of the Government of Panama, as soon as it becomes accnewhat settled:

Republic of Nicarages.

Bepartment of State, Interior Relations.

Six: The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

Bepartment of State, interior Relations.

Six: The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inkabitants:
To prouce industry, and prevent the idleness which leads to vice, disorder and crime, in virtue of his authority.

ARTICLE I. All variants may be arrested by any officer, civil or military, of the Republic and when arrested shall, as early as convenient, be brought before the Prefect, sub-Prefect, towerner of Police, or Aksalle, in order that the fact of variance may be established.

ART. 2. It the authority before which the party arrested is brought, decide that he is a variant, the offender shall be subrought, decide that he is a variant, the offender shall be subrought, decide that he is a variant, the offender shall be subrought, decide that he is a variant, the offender shall be subrought, the than an anonthe.

tenced to topeed abort to morning.

AFT. 7. All persons are reclared vagrants who, without any viable means of ivelthood, remain side, without seeking employment for the appea of fifteen days.

AFT. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada this 5th day of September, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

13th lestant:

 year bave been as follows:
 \$1,099,000

 Advances on Bullion
 \$1,099,000

 Purchases of Bullion
 2,204,885

 The rates only amount to
 374,000

MEXICO AND SPAIN-DUCHY OF CENTRAL AFFAIRS ON PUGET SOUND.—From a private letter, dated at Stellacoom, Washington Territory, Aug. 19, says The Oregonian, we glean some interesting items of news. Business is reviving on the Sound—many of the stores at that place having been enlarged and all newly stocked with goods, and doing a good business. In fact, everything looks now quite encouraging.

The brig Emery, having just discharged a cargo, was loading there with quartermaster's stores for the

The brig Emery, having just discharged a cargo, was loading there with quartermaster's stores for the United States regular troops, to be delivered at Bellingham Bay, at which piace a military post is to be established. She would take down Company D, Capt. Pickett, of the 9th Infantry, three yoke of oxea, six mouths provisions, Ac.

Lieut. Mendell of the Topographical Engineers, George Gibbs and others, had just left for the lower part of the Sound, for the purpose of selecting a sight for a military post near Port Townsend or New Dunginess, which is to be established as soon as the location is agreed upon.

MEXICO AND SPAIN—DUCHY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The combination between the Southern States against Nicaragua has failed. For some reason unknown to the public, the actuality of war no longer exists on our northern frontier. Leon is at present open to the occupation of the forces of the Republic; and if the Commander-in-Chief does not garrison that place, it is because there exists no necessity that he should seed a battalion away before the soldiers are lpaid off. At present the Paymaster-General is busily engaged in making payments as fast as the pay rolls can be made out; but the unsettled condition of the country, the rapid transition of affairs, the many accounts that naturally accrue in time of war, have all conspired to retard that settlement which the commander is an anxious should be made with the army.

The failure of the combination of the North was a political necessity, forced upon Honduras, Guartemala and San Salvador, not more by the open discontent of the people than by the fear, now freely expressed, that Spain will make an attempt to subjugate Mexico, and ultimately the whole of her American possessions. Au agent from Guartemals had enlisted the sympathies of Mexico against Gen. Walker. About this time the treason of Rivas occurred, and he had been granted permission to recruit forces in that State to serve against this Republic. But on the receipt of certain news from Europe that Spain seriously contemplated a war with Mexico, President Alvarca revoked the authority to enlist soldiers in that State; and, until a full explanation was offered, it was thought a war would arise between Mexico and Guartemals. But the matter was explained; and, as a matter of course, Guatemala felt equally interested as Mexico that every possible energy shudd be left with Alvarez to repel Spanish aggression on Mexico. These facts have nothing to do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before this State can entertain anything but coolness toward that Republic.

It August, Callao to the 11th inst. and from Australia to the 1st July.

Since our last advices from Chile, nothing has occurred of special interest, and the affairs of the country were progressing favorably and quietly.

Congress, which usually adjourns on the 31st Aug., has been prorogued for twenty-five days longer.

The expenditure of the Government has increased rapidly during the past five years, being in 1850 only \$1,080,466. The chief item in the increase is in the Home Department, arising from large grants made for steamship and railroad lines, colonization and public works. Large sums have been expended during the past year in the advancement of public education, no less than forty two new schools having been endowed by the Government during that period. The number of pupils at present receiving education amounts to

do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before this State can entertain anything but coolness toward that Republic.

It is impossible to conjecture how much truth may be attached to the reported intentions of the Spanish Government. Whatever these instructions were previous to the existing revolution at home, just now Spain is so fraught with internal convulsions that no apprehension need be entertained on this side of the Atlantic of an attack from her too busily occupied soldiery. For the future, however, when her Government may become stable from an alliance with the house of Bonaparte—when French force shall be added to her obstinacy, it is impossible to determine what action she may take to realize her long-cheriahed hope of renewed sovereignty over her former colonies in America. The knowledge of these hopes, and a long acquaintance with the headiong persistency of the Spanish race, creates a reasonable fear in the Mexican Republic that it will not be long before Spanish guns will some face to face with the cestic of San Juan de Ulloa. The possibility, too, that France may afford secret assistance, creates the greater danger and the more urgent necessity for defensive preparations.

The same cause which should create apprehension in Mexico ought not to be alien to Nicaragua. If Spain desires to reestablish her sovereignty over one portion of her former dependencies in this quarter, why should not her ambition covet the whole of them! If she attempts and successes when dominion is attained; but experience proves that success only aggravates the desire. Spain has no intention to limit her conquest on Mexico, but she will carry her arms to the extreme end of South America, if successful revistance is not made. It then devolves upon Nicaragua to determine her line of cenduct. If the conflict must be forced upon us—if we are really in danger of European dominion—she dominion on this lathmus? As the leading nation of Central America, as the representative The rates only amount to.

From Bolivia we have no remarkable intelligence, beyond the fact that peace has been established and maintained by General Cordoba, who, during nine months, has succeeded in quelling four revolutions.

From Peru we have received no advices of a further outbreak against the Government, although another revolution is very shortly expected.

The mining town of Hualgalloc, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, has been burned.

A very serious fire occurred in Paita; it was confined to the poorer part of the town. FIRES.

Bartolomé Calvo, Governor elect of this State, was inaugurated at Panama on Wednesday last, and we understand that a considerable demonstration was made on the occasion. The military, police, and the citizen volunteer corps were paraded, firing salutes, &c. Several speeches were made, and a general good feeling is said to have been manifested. We have ever had faith in the integrity, tact and energy of Calvo. He is a mulatto, a native of Carlhagena, a practical man and a brother type; and was the most influential editor of the Isthmus for two years, during which we were laboring in the same field at Panama. Like other New Granadians, he is exceedingly jealous of foreign influence; and as a politician, he is crafty and assuming; but we have always found him more honorable than others. If he cannot deliver the State from the slough into which it has fallen, no one will be secured whose services will avail. The termination of the factional strife which has been carried on at Panama for several weeks, upon the Gubernatorial question, having been accomplished by the inauguration of the candidate elected, has to a considerable extent restored security to the minds of the natives and citizens of that city and vicinity, and everything wents a settled aspect. Our local business will now revive, and we trust that the reaction from the state of lethargy into which all our business men had fallen, will induce a brisk time for some months to come.

Dering the past week the Legislature have accomplished but little. On Thursday, the deputy from the department of Fabrega was elected President, and three Judges of the Supreme Court and the State's Attorney were choren. The Judes were Srs. F. de la Ossa. Brosemena and F. de Fabrega, and the Attorney was Pr Judes Arsemena.

Gen. Mosquera arrived at Panama on Saturday last. He was welcomed by an assemblage of the people, a serenade, &c., and be addressed them from his present residence.

Pierre Soule leaves in the Granada for New-Orleans, which sails immediately on the arrival of DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FORSYTH STREET. A destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon at the corner of Forsyth and Houston streets, destroying a cracker bakery, a cabinet shop and a number of tene ment houses. About 4 o'clock the fire was discovered in the five story brick building No. 219 Forsyth street, occupied on the first floor by Isaac McGay as a cracker bakery; second floor by E. Townley, picture frame maker; third floor by Wm. Schaffer, chairmaker, and as a knob turning establishment by another person; fourth floor by John Erles, cabinet manufacturer. The fire broke out in the basement near the steam engine, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in the upper stories had a narrow escape. Many of them were obliged to get out on the roof. A man named Henry Wybeck clambered from the outside of the third story window holding on by his ands from window to window and there reached the residence.
Pierre Soule leaves in the Granada for New-Orleans, which seils immediately on the arrival of the California meils, for Havana.
We learn that another murder has been committed by politicians at Lavilla.
Among the arrivals by the George Law was Mr. A. J Center of the Panama Ikaliroad Company. We understand that Col. Totten will visit the United States immediately, leaving this place for that purpose on the return trip of the George Law. Mr. Center fills the place of Col. Totten as General Superintendent during the absence of Col. Totten.
Mr. Joshua Finner, Superintendent of the Magdalera Steam Navigation Company of London, who has been paying the Isthams a visit, while on route for Havana, leaves this port in the steamship Granada. roof. Abraham, another workman, leaped from the third fleor, cutting his head very badly.

The other workmen had a narrow escape. In less than thirty minutes after the alarm was given the roof and walls fell in. The flames extended to the three-story building No. 217, rented by A. Schall, confectioner; also to the three large fivestory tenement houses Nos. 428, 430 and 432 Houston street. The buildings Nos. 217 and 428 and 430 were destroyed, and the other building on the corner nearly so. There houses were occupied by upward of forty families, who lost nearly all their furniture and other personal property. Several of the occupants had nar-row escapes, and a number were badly burned about

man, whose name we did not learn, is supposed to have been burned to death.

McGay's loss is over \$20,000. He owned the bakery and building, and the three buildings in Houston street. He is partially insured in several city

the arms in attempting to save their property. One

companies. Mr. Townley estimates his loss at over \$1,000. In sured for \$800 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Schaffer about \$750. Insured for \$600

n the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Erb about \$600 dollars. Insured. The first-floor of one of the tenement houses in Houston street was occupied by Michael Bust, as a Lagerbier Salcon. Loss about \$450. Insured for \$500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mr. Brendis kept a tailer shop in one of them, and Mr. Rackow a store for the sale of musical instruments and cigars. A. W

Fenning, real estate agent, occupied another as an effice. The total loss will not fall far short of \$25,000. There was in the building in which the fire originated a large wooden box, in chimney form, that ex-tended from the basement to the top of the building, connecting with each story by a little door. This box

was filled with shavings, which accounted for the fir *preading so rapidly.
FIRE IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET. Yesterday morning a stable on the lot No. 278 West Thirty-fifth street was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Peter Donnelly, whose loss was \$25. The fire was

the work of an incendiary. A NORTHERN CLERGYMAN IN THE SOUTH .- From private letter to one of the editors of The Utica Herld, that paper extracts a few words, merely to lift the

currain and glance at the secrets of a Christian heart

in a land of Slavery. He says:

"I have preached here, in this slave city, nearly a veer; have a splendid church edifice, large congregation, large salary &c.; but I am heart sick and homesick. I have a more perfect hatred of Slavery and all its fluorees. They are all wretched, degrading, and

its influences. They are all wretched, degrading, and demning.

He proceeds to speak of certain public acts in his city during the last few weeks, which are too widely known to be again told. And he then continues:

"He who says there is a Free Press or Free Speech in the Slave State is, in plain Saxon, a Liar. Every Frementer in the South is marked, and spotted, and twitted of Abolitionism. I have not meddled with politics in my pulpit services; but because I dared to take, The New-York Daily Transusz I have been corapisined of bitterly. O, how I sigh for the Pree Nor chill is my purpose to resign my charge this Fall, and seek a home Westward or Northward. I campok will not, tarry much longer in this land of bon age and be wicknives.

My carnest pray or is that Frement may be elected."